# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GARY T. HARRELL	) No. C 05-5035 JSW (PR)
Petitioner,	)
vs.	ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
S. W. ORNOSKI, Warden,	)
Respondent.	)
	)

#### INTRODUCTION

Petitioner, a prisoner of the State of California, currently incarcerated at San Quentin State Prison in San Quentin, California, has filed a habeas corpus petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 challenging the decision of the Board of Prison Terms to hold him past the maximum period of time allowed under the sentencing regulations in place at the time of his crime. Petitioner has paid the filing fee. This order directs Respondent to show cause why the petition should not be granted.

#### **BACKGROUND**

According to the petition, Petitioner was convicted of murder in Orange County Superior Court in 1978 and was sentenced to seven years-to-life. In this habeas action, Petitioner does not challenge his conviction, but instead challenges the execution of his sentence. Petitioner contends that his incarceration beyond the maximum release date in place at the time of his crime violates his rights to due process and under the Ex Post Facto Clause. He alleges that he has exhausted state judicial remedies as to all of the

claims raised in his federal petition.

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#### DISCUSSION

### I Standard of Review

This court may entertain a petition for a writ of habeas corpus "in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a).

It shall "award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto." *Id.* § 2243.

## II <u>Legal Claims</u>

Petitioner alleges that his constitutional rights are violated by his incarceration beyond his "maximum release date." Liberally construed, the allegations are sufficient to warrant a response from Respondent. *See Board of Pardons v. Allen*, 482 U.S. 369 (1987); *see, e.g., Morales. v. California Dep't of Corrections*, 16 F.3d 1001, 1005 (9th Cir. 1994), *rev'd on other grounds*, 514 U.S. 499 (1995)

#### **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown,

- 1. The Clerk shall serve by certified mail a copy of this order and the petition, and all attachments thereto, on Respondent and Respondent's attorney, the Attorney General of the State of California. The Clerk also shall serve a copy of this order on Petitioner.
- 2. Respondent shall file with the Court and serve on Petitioner, within **sixty** (**60**) days of the issuance of this order, an answer conforming in all respects to Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, showing cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted. Respondent shall file with the answer and serve on Petitioner a copy of all portions of the state trial record that have been transcribed previously and that are relevant to a determination of the issues presented by the petition. If Petitioner wishes to respond

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to the answer, he shall do so by filing a traverse with the Court and serving it on Respondent within **thirty (30)** days of his receipt of the answer.

- 3. Respondent may file a motion to dismiss on procedural grounds in lieu of an answer, as set forth in the Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases. If Respondent files such a motion, Petitioner shall file with the Court and serve on Respondent an opposition or statement of non-opposition within **thirty** (30) days of receipt of the motion, and Respondent shall file with the Court and serve on Petitioner a reply within **fifteen** (15) days of receipt of any opposition.
- 4. It is Petitioner's responsibility to prosecute this case. Petitioner must keep the Court informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper captioned "Notice of Change of Address." He must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b)

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: May 15, 2006

JEFFREY S. WHITE United States District Judge